ing countries, with particular reference to India;

(b) if so, what were the main observations and suggestions made therein to put an effective curb on population explosion in India, and for conserving and improving the environment while ensuring sustained development; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A lecture on the subject was organised by the Faculty Forum of the Institute.

(b) and (c) The suggestion made, interalia, includes the need to accerlerate economic development without environmental degradation, reduction in poverty and infant mortality rate, expansion of educational opportunities for females in particular and Family Planning services especially in remote rural areas.

The suggestions are in line with Government policies.

Diseases and Deaths due to Unsafe Water

1042. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDAFE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to World Health Organisation 1990 figures 1-7 billion people worldwide are effected by diseases and deaths due to unsafe water combined with inadequate sanitation;

(b) if so, what is the population in India exposed to these hazards Statewise, in rural and urban areas; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to tackle the dreaded problem under the Eighth Plan, indicating the cost of the respective schemes and the target fixed thereunder for bringing safe water and sanitation within the reach of common man?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WALFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to WHO/UNICEF publication "Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report 1990" over 1,200 million people 30% of the developing world's population, still lacked access to safe water and 1700 million (40%) were without adequate sanitation.

(b) No reliable data in this regard is available.

(c) By the end of 31.3.1992, 78.40% of rural population (as per 1991 census) was provided with safe drinking water facilities and 12% with sanitation facilities. During the 8th plan, it is proposed to cover the remaining population with safe drinking water. As regards rural sanitation, about 3% population will be covered in the 8th plan Rs. 10054.52 crores will be spent on rural water supply and Rs. 674.00 crores on rural sanitation in 8th Plan under Central and State funds.

Population Explosion in the Country

1043. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) What was the total estimated population of the country as at the end of December, 1992 indicating the State and territory-wise break up of these figures indicating also the sex ratio as per 1991 census;

(b) the steps taken to contain and curb the the population explosion during the last two years and which ten states/union territory administrations have been most successful in affectively coming to grips with the growing population menace; and

(c) whether any plan to avert the

catastrophic figures of 1000 million by 2000 A.D. is contamplated if so, the details thereof and by when nil-growth and negative growth stage is likely to be achieved thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The population and sex ratio of the country according to 1991 Census is given in attached statement (See below). Based on the 1991 Census no projections have been made.

(b) The steps taken, inter-alia, include improving the quality and outreach of family welfare services, promotion of spacing methods among the younger age couples, strengthening mother and child health care services and providing information, education and communication emphasising the small family norm. Chandigarh, Goa, Kerala, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Tripura have the lowest birth rates as per the Sample Registration System (SRS) 1991 (Provisional).

(c) Population control has been identified as one of the priority objectives of The Eigth Plan. An Action Plan has been evolved in close consultation with the States/Union Territories to give a new dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme. According to the available estimates, zero population growth will be attainable only towards the end of 21st Century, and the question of negative growth would arise only thereafter.

Statement

Population and Sex ratio As per 1991 Cenus

Sl. No.	State/UT	Population ('00)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pr	665080	972
2.	Arunachal Pr	8646	859
3.	Assam	224143	923
4.	Bihar	863745	911
5.	Goa	11698	967
6.	Gujarat	413096	934
7.	Haryana	164636	865
8.	Himachal Pr	51709	976
9.	J & K	77187*	NA
10.	Karnataka	449772	960
11.	Kerala	290985	1036
12.	Madhya Pr	661812	931
13.	Maharashtra	789372	934
14.	Manipur	18371	958
15.	Meghalaya	17748	955
16.	Mizoram	6898	921
17.	Nagaland	12095	886
18.	Orissa	316597	971
19.	Punjab	202820	882
20.	Rajasthan	440060	910
21.	Sikkim	4065	878
22.	Tamil Nadu	558589	974
23.	Tripura	27572	945

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
24.	Uttar Pr	1391123	879
25.	West Bengal	680780	917
26.	A&N Islands	2807	818
27.	Chandigarh	6420	790
28.	D&N Haveli	1385	952
29.	Daman & Diu	1016	969
30.	Delhi	94206	827
31.	Lakshadweep	517	943
32.	Pondicherry	8078	979
	INDIA	8463027	927

NA. Not available

*Projected as the 1991 Census was not conducted in J & K

कुत्ते के काटने के इलाज के लिए टीका

1044. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुत्ते के काटने का इलाज करने के लिए एक इंजेक्शन बनाया है;

(ख) क्या इस टीके की जांच कर ली गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने कितने टीकों का उत्पादन करने की क्षमता स्थापित की है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानंद): (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) भारत के औषध नियंत्रक ने सूचना दी है कि भेड़ के मस्तिष्क से प्राप्त रेबीजरोधी वैक्सीन देश में अनेक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एककों में तैयार किया जाता है। ये एकक प्रति वर्ष 30-40 मिलियन मि०ली० वैक्सीन का उत्पादन करते हैं। पाश्च्यूर संस्थान, कुन्नूर में तैयार किए जा रहे नए डिश्यू कल्चर वैक्सीन को अभी वाणिज्यिक आधार पर रिलीज किया जाना है।

बाजार में भेजने से पहले इन वैक्सीनों का केंद्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण परीक्षण किया जाना है।

Increase in Cancer Cases in the Country

1045. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as per Indian Council of Medical Research estimate about a million cases of Cancer exist at any given time in the country;

(b) whether the number of Cancer patients in the hospitals in the country is increasing enormmously without a corresponding increase in facilities; and

(c) if so, the details of fresh steps taken to check cancer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b): According to the Indian Council of Medical Research, it is estimated that at any given point of time, there are 1.5 million to 2 million cancer cases in the country. The incidence of cancer has not shown any appreciable change.

(c) More emphasis is now being given on prevention and early detection of cancer under the National Cancer control programme. simultaneously efforts have been made to till up the geographical gaps in the availability of cancer treatment facilities in the country. A number of new schemes have accordingly been initiated from the year 1990-91.

1046. *[Transferred to 9th March, 1993].*